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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

Tonsorial Department.

PROCLAMATION 2d.

Concilio marsuque. PALACE OF AROMA, Many and divisible

*In the year of our Hegira** 1.

THE Emperor having returned from his annual giro, or circuit, graciously condescends to accept the felicitations of a faithful people; he feels happy at the great *anxiety* caused by his late temporary *absence*, on his important frontier duties; it is another proof to him of the great love in which he his held by his grateful subjects, and it convinces him that his *great system* cannot fail to insure the *comfort* of an obedient and hitherto suffering race.

The Emperor has the pleasure to announce to the West, that his *depots* and *domes* are established on a basis that must advance the success of our great design; we had understood that our officers were becoming remiss in their attentions to their functions, but we had the satisfaction of finding every man at his post, and "on the alert." The able conduct of these our trusty servants has induced me to raise such of them as were most conspicuous to our highest order, and decorate them with the salmon coloured ribband; they now add to the number and respectability of our Legion of the Puff. Such has been the vigilance of our beloved agents, in their different capacities, that scarce a suspicious character has passed our lines, and not a single article of contraband has been smuggled into our territories; some property is now held sequestered, subject to our future decision. Our excursion however has been of longer duration than at first contemplated; but the pleasing cause of this extension of our time and limits must diffuse such universal joy, that the gloom brought on by my temporary eclipse will quickly melt into the full blaze of meridian sunshine—during my journey round my dominons, a courier from my brother of the East, met me, and announced the birth of a son and heir of this august monarch, he demanded my presence at the baptismal fount, and the laws of courtesy required that I should pay prompt obedience to the summons; I repaired to the city of Gotham, the capital of his empire, and acted as sponsor at the solemn ceremony—I waited a few mornings to attend to the issuing of the bulletins of the health of this interesting prince, and then flew on the wings of impatience to repose my cares in the bosoms of my people! but during my absence some

"Evil precedents
"Have crept into the the state."

Certain picaroons and unlicensed depredators, have had the audacity to lay sacrilegious hands upon property belonging to our sacred self! We therefore find it necessary, in order to check this growing evil, to announce to the world, this our

SECOND DECREE.

Whereas during our late important perigrinations, certain laws and regulations, materially affecting our fiscal department, and whereas certain seditious proceedings and manoeuvres have been audaciously resorted to, by base born hinds too, whom the Emperor had before loaded with favours—

Demagogues who basely rose,
From Tibbette's debtors, to be Tibbette's foes†
Who could their monarch, in their purse forget,
And break allegiance but to cancel debt.
Therefore,

We, Tibbette, by the Divine Superiority of the Strap, Autocrat of the West, Founder of the Noble Legion of the Puff, Establisher of the Tonsorial System, Protector of the Confederacy of the Hone, Mediator of the Chin and Cravat, &c. &c. &c. in the plenitude of the power delegated to us,

DECREE,

1. That from this date forward the miscreants mentioned in the above preamble, shall be put without the pale of our protection, and the benefits of our mystic operations shall be no longer extended to them.

2. The above act shall be and remain in force until the trespassers shall have *retraced their steps*, as we are determined not to suffer our government to come under the imputation of *want of spirit, energy, or independence.*

3. We hereby repeal and revoke our late prohibitions on unlicensed tonsors *it being well understood* (bien entendue que) that the said unlicensed gentry, will only practise and operate upon the traiterous phizes of such as in this decree have been denationalized, and rendered unfit to enjoy the blessings of our *great* system.

4. The above orders being *retaliatory*, we are determined to pursue them with the utmost rigour, until we can with truth exclaim

"They owe me no subscription."
Shakespeare.

5. We hereby call out the conscription of 1814, and accept the services of our volunteer corps, (who have so nobly step'd forward) in order that our sacred person may be no longer troubled by the above mentioned buzzing, ephemeral pests—and as this is a *measure of reprisal, the principles of reprisals must be the law, in this affair.*

(Signed) TIBBETTE.

The Emperor has the pleasure further to announce, that he has not been neglectful of the interests of his people, on his late *evolution*—in addition to the sources of happiness mentioned in his first Proclamation, such as the variety of instruments,

* By Hegira, the Emperor does not mean any thing like the *sudden French leave* Mahomet took when he left Mecca for Medina, but is in allusion to the expeditious and rapid manner in which we performed our late visits to our different posts.

† Those who were most busy in the late proceedings against my power during my absence, were subjects against whom the balance of trade ran very strong.

vulgarly called razors, he has in his *museum*, and is ready to *scatter o'er his people*, powder of a quality so delicious, that it will fall on the heads of his subjects, like the dew of heaven, and completely counteract the dreadful sensations caused by the present heats, on the frontal and occiputal epidermes and cuticles of my suffering hegemen!—Brushes for the head, brushes for the body, brushes for the feet, whose almost magic powers, like Medea's spells, will refit the constitution, and bring on the exquisite feelings of renovated youth! perfumes of every description, from the miel d'angleterre to the humble bergamot; and from the polite musk to the savage pole-cat—in short, the Emperor's palace now teems with springs of bliss, that undoubtedly places him at the head of all the potentates on earth, and he may now say

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec jovis ira, nec ignes,
Nec poterit ferrum, *nec edax abo lere, vetustas—*
—— Nomenque erit indelibile nostrum.

(Signed) TIBBETTE.

Head Quarters at the Old Place.

P. S. The Emperor having become tired of his present Secretary Hiram, has been obliged to *offer him a foreign mission*; there is of course a vacancy, which the Emperor wishes to fill, with the most worthy.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER*. Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favour, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and fidelity, and without favour or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1811.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, and 12 years old—branded on the near shoulder M. but scarcely legible, roman nose and hollow back, a natural trotter, shod all round. The above reward with reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber.

JAMES MAY.

August 22, 1811.

Taken up by the subscriber,

living on the Ohio river, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, and opposite Brunot's Island, a dun coloured HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, has some white hairs in his forehead, and has no shoes on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

AMOS MITCHELL.

August 20, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

MR. PICKERING's ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES No. XX.

Fellow-Citizens,

IN my last address, I exhibited the perfiduous, treacherous and iniquitious character of the seizure and confiscation of a multitude of American vessels and cargoes by the French emperor, in France, Spain, Holland Italy, and Naples, under the pretence of retaliating for some provisions of the Non-Intercourse Law of March 1st, 1809, a law approved by Mr. Jefferson among the last acts of his administration. I stated, from Mr. Madison's own communications to Congress, the declarations of the French government, that this seizure 'being an act of reprisal, the law of reprisal must govern'—that is, an irrevocable condemnation of the property. Mr. Madison knew also, by past events, that the restoration of property so seized and confiscated, was hopeless; and particularly for a reason formerly given him, in another case, by general Armstrong; *That the amount of the property* at that time *seized was so great*, as alone to render hopeless all attempts at saving it. Mr. Madison, as well as every other man of information in the U. States, well knows that the right and the wrong, in any case is never a question with the French emperor; but merely what he shall get or lose by any of his acts. Notwithstanding all which, Mr. Madison dared to inform congress, that he had 'anticipated' & 'expected' the property so seized, by an act of retaliation, and to a vast amount, would be restored!* What could induce him to make this declaration, which from the facts and circumstances exhibited in the preceding number must evidently appear to be unfounded and false—I am now to inquire and explain.

It will be recollected that I have represented Mr. Jefferson and his leading partisans, who have risen to power by deceiving the people,—as having seized upon their general prejudices in favor of France and against England (prejudices which were the result of our revolutionary war) as the surest means of acquiring popularity.—— While France, under the name of a Republic, appeared to be struggling in a terrible revolution, to establish a free government, she enjoyed the good wishes of all the people of the United States: Men of all parties joined in bidding her *God's speed.* Some few there were, indeed, who wise by the lessons of history, or in their own profound reflections saw nothing in the French revolution which could lead to so happy a conclusion. They foretold, and we see the prediction verified, *that it would end in a military despotism.* These wise men wished to check the extravagant enthusiasm of the people, so far as to keep the United States safe from the whirlwind of that revolution. And under the powerful influence of Washington this was happily effected. Our state of neutrality was proclaimed, and by our government its duties were then impartially performed. This neutral system justified by our rights an independent nation, and called for by our interests, proved obnoxious to a multitude of our citizens, whose violent prejudices rendering them blind to all the enormities of the acts in the French revolution, they clamored against their own government because it was not infected with enthusiasm as wild as their own; and its members and supporters were reviled as monarchists, aristocrats, & enemies to republican government.—These unfounded reproaches artfully raised and industriously circulated by ambitious demagogues, were used as powerful means to undermine and overturn the federal administration.—Hitherto, the oppressors of the government had been known as antifederalists, because from the beginning they had opposed, and endeavoured to prevent the adoption, of the present federal constitution of the United States, which now they profess so much to admire. Exposed to just reproach as antifederalists, that is, as enemies to that bond of union, by means of which, under the administration of federalists our country had risen from poverty & insignificance, to wealth, importance, and dignity; those men artfully rid themselves of that unpopular name, and assumed that of republicans; and falling in with and flattering the people in their extravagant admiration of the new 'Sister Republic' of France, succeeded in making them believe that they were exclusively patriots and stauch friends to Republican government: and with this cant continue to deceive the people.—— That this deception should continue while France continued to call itself a Republic, is not very wonderful—for names, mistaken for realities, influence a large portion of mankind. But under this imposing name, France was governed by a succession of ruthless tyrants, haughty, unprincipled, unjust trampling on the rights of independent nations, violating treaties, and committing attrocious piracies on the high seas. Their conduct towards the U. States, more especially in the years 1796, '97 and '98, furnished but too abundant proofs of the truth of this charge. Yet France was still the favourite of our exclusive patriots and republicans; her rulers boasted of them as her partisans and friends; and it is certain that among them, amidst her unexapled insults and injuries to the U. States, she always found apologists and advocates. Still she called herself a Republic; and in that name overturned all the Republics on earth—except our own, which was saved wholly by our distance beyond the reach of her arm.—The tyranny at home of these Republican Rulers, has been surpassed only by the iron despotism of the arch enemy of mankind, the imperial Napoleon. Yet in this height of their tyranny, these Republican rulers professed, like some of their American brethren, to adorn the people 'The sovereign people' was ever in their mouths; and the people, dupes to this flattery, fancied they were free. What was their 'sovereignty' and their 'freedom' may be understood by the following fact.—— Mr. Munroe (now Sec of State) on his return from France, where as American minister he had resided about 2 years, came to Philadelphia. In conversation with him on the state of France and the condition of the people, he made to me this striking remark—'The people are nothing—and the government every thing.' If the French people (and Mr. Munroe had the best opportunities to know and judge of their condition) were at that time 'nothing'—how much 'less than nothing' are they now! Then the magic charm of the word Republic, a name so dear to Americans, though in France an empty shade, furnished some apology for their attachments to that country; But now, when even the name is banished—when nothing is more odious, nothing more detestable in the eyes of her imperial master, than Republican Government: when too all the attrocious robberies, piracies and insults committed by herself called Republican Rulers, are repeated, and with aggravations by her single despot: How is the continued devotion of our rulers and their followers to France to be accounted for? Chiefly on the ground which I have stated.—By cherishing and animating the prejudices of the people in her favor, and exasperating their antipathies to England, the leaders rose to power; and by persevering in the use of the same means, they retain it. now and then faintly intimating, as in a whisper, that some of the emperor's decrees are not just; & a few, the better to conceal their subserviency, and gain to themselves the character of independence, will even venture, occasionally, to call him a tyrant: with which his imperial majesty will not be offended, while they continue faithfully to serve him. For the seizure and confiscation of American vessels under his Rambouillet decree—an act of such distinguished attrocity, such a shameless violation of the most obvious rules of justice, as demonstrate the emperor's utter contempt for the opinion of the world, as well as for the rulers of the American Republic, Mr. Madison made the kindest apology imaginable:—'The property of our citizens (says he) was seized under a misapplication of the principal of reprisals combined with a misconstruction of the law of the United States!' when Mr. Madison perfectly acquainted with the nature and character of the seizure (of which in my last address I gave a description) knew it to be an act of sheer, deliberate villainy? that the principal of reprisal had nothing to do with it: and that the law was so plain as to be incapable of misconstruction, in relation to this point. Besides, if the law had appeared in any respect uncertain and doubtful, there was an intelligent American minister on the spot to explain it if a right understanding of it had been desired. But such an understanding—a correct construction of the law was not desired. A glaringly false construction alone could furnish the emperor with his shameless pretence for the seizure. These considerations with those exhibited in the preceding address, show that it was impossible for Mr. Madison to 'anticipate' or 'expect' the restoration of the property. Why then did he hazard the making of such a declaration to congress? On the foundation principle formerly mentioned, and repeated, with some illustrations in this address—*the maintenance of the prejudices of the people in favor of France, as the essential means of maintaining in power the party of which he is at least the ostensible head.* A full and faithful display of the nature and effects of the Rambouillet decree, would naturally and necessarily have led him to detail the multitude of other acts, of France alike unjust, insulting and injurious to the U. States and their citizens.—This, if the people continued under the delusion in which he, with his predecessor and their coadjutors had involved them, would have destroyed his popularity. If such a display by the President of the United States served to open the eyes of the people, they, thus made sensible of the deceptions which had been practised upon them by the same leaders, would have cast them off; and the cause of democracy might have been ruined.—— Such a display, therefore, of wholesome truths, by Mr. Madison, was not to be expected.—Besides it would have contradicted the course, and been subversive of the predilections, of his whole life, in relation to France. But there was also an immediate object which forbade such a display: it would have deprived him of all apology for accepting the declaration of a conditional and future, instead of an actual repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees—and thereby have deprived him of a pretence for reviving the non-intercourse law against Great Britain.—— An adjustment of our differences with Great Britain must not take place.—The rulers of Republican France by intrigue—by threats—by bribery—endeavoured to prevent any amicable treaty between the U. States and Great Britain; any treaty which by enlarging and securing our own commerce would also benefit hers; and thus pave the way for that return of good will and confidence between the two nations which should add to the prosperity of both: and when one was fortunately made (that of 1794) France omitted no means to defeat it. And when foiled in this attempt, and afterwards in the choice of a President (Mr. Adams and not Mr. Jefferson being elected) she let loose and gave greater scope to her piratical cruizers, 'to fleece us of our property [as Joel Barlow said, and he was then in Paris] to a sufficient degree to bring us to our feeling in the only nerve in which it was presumed our sensibility lay, which was our pecuniary interest.'† By 'bringing us to our feeling,' Mr. Barlow meant, inducing the submission of the government of the United States to France, like many of the powers of Europe, whose cases he cited as examples for us to follow. Fortunately the minds of the great majority of the American people at that time remained alive to national insults and injuries. Resistance took place of the expected submission. The French government was brought to its senses, and abandoned its imprudent pretensions and claims. How this high and honorable ground was lost to the U. States may be the subject of future observation. That season of dignity, spirit and independence passed away; and that of submission followed, with all the evils we now experience in its train.

I have mentioned bribery as one of the means used by France to gain and establish an influence in the United States; and I have done it on the following grounds.

1 The notorious profligacy of the French government (to say nothing of

* We are just now informed, that the French emperor has ordered to be released sixteen American vessels which had voluntarily entered the French ports since the 1st of November 1810, on which day, as President Madison had declared, the Berlin and Milan decrees had been repealed.—— On the faith of this proclamation, unwarranted by law and unsupported by fact, a small number of (chiefly if not wholly) small vessels, ventured to enter the ports of France. These the French emperor caused to be seized: and holding them for many months under sequestration, he has been graciously pleased to restore them to the Consignees, with permission to sell their cargoes, but obliging them, after enormous duties on them, to take in return, two thirds of the proceeds of the sales in French silks! Such is the freedom and such are the advantages of our trade with France! And what has the emperor in view, in this wonderful indulgence? The fishermen of Marblehead, where the emperor appears to have very numerous friends, perfectly understand the old proverb—*To throw in a Mackarel to catch a Cod:* The above small number of small vessels seized without any pretence of justice, have been set at liberty to tempt greater numbers and of larger size, to come within the reach of his hook and the sweep of his net.

† Mr. Barlow's letter of March 1, 1798. to the late A. Baldwin, Esq.

what existed under its former monarchy) evidenced by its uniform conduct from an early period of the revolution. The official documents of our own government, under the hands of our envoys Pinkney, Marshal and Gerry, attest that profligacy. Doubtless there are some persons who to gain an important point, would offer a bribe, who would disdain to receive one. The government of France had no scrupies of this sort. The Directory by their minister of corruption Talleyrand, had the consummate baseness and impudence to demand of our envoy a *douceur* (in English a bribe) of fifty thousand pounds sterling, (upwards of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars) for the pockets of four of them: the fifth Director, Merlin who had held the office of Minister of Justice, being paid by the owners of privateers—[for being the minister of iniquity in directing the decisions of the prize courts, condemning American vessels and their cargoes.] And this bribe they were informed was only the customary tribute in diplomatic affairs! and even this *douceur* was not to procure the acknowledgement of our Envoys in the characters of public ministers—but only permission for them to stay in Paris where those insolent tyrants kept their court.

2 The confidential friend and agent of Talleyrand in this business (whose information Talleyrand told Mr. Gerry was just and might always be relied on) in addition to the douceur of fifty thousand pounds, earnestly pressed for a loan to the French Republic of many millions of dollars——to have made which, would have been a violation of our duty as a neutral nation—and urged various other unwarrantable and insolent demands of the French government; enforcing them by threats of its vengeance on failure of their compliance. Our envoys remained firm and invincible, the confidential agent said to them—"Perhaps you believe, that in returning and exposing to your countrymen the unreasonableness of the demands of this government you will unite them in resistance of those demands: you are mistaken: You ought to know that the diplomatic skill of France, and the means she possesses in your country, are sufficient to enable her, with the aid of the French party in America, to throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negociation, on the Federalists, as you term yourselves, but on [illegible] British party, as France terms you; on may assure yourselves this will done."

3 the testimony of Fauchet, the minister of France to the United States, in a famous letter of Oct. 31, 1794; the [illegible] of the great insurrection in the western part of Pennsylvania, familiarly known by the name of the Whiskey insurrection: referring to certain overtures which had been made to him by one of the exclusive patriots, (whom he named) and which he had before communicated to his government, Fauchet says—"Thus with some thousands of dollars, the Republic could have decided on civil war or peace! *Thus the consciences of the pretended patriots of America have already their prices!*"‡

4 The notorious treachery of many officers, civil and military, of the countries which have been overrun by the arms of France; and whose treason can be ascribed to no cause but the distribution of French gold; or the delusive promises of elevation to higher employments and dignities, as in the case of Godoy the Prince of Peace, who betrayed Spain into the hands of Bonaparte; or to both these causes.—Accordingly the opinion is general, that this sort of corruption has been the efficient pioneer to the French armies, and opened their way to conquest.

5 The open avowal of the fact by a French agent at the time that Adet (the successor to Fauchet) was the French minister in Philadelphia. This agent was Mr. Letombe, the consul general of the French Republic, a person well known to great numbers of my fellow citizens, as well as to me. Letombe had previously been French consul at Boston; and lived some years in the U. States; and was doubtless much better informed concerning them than the Minister Adet. Washington was then President of the United States; and probably Letombe perceived that the time had not arrived for France, by her intrigues and bribery, to gain effectual ascendency in the councils of our nation. Letombe accordingly mentioned the fact in a tone of complaint and vexation. It was to a very intelligent and respectable gentleman of my acquaintance, to whom Letombe said, 'that Mr. Adet had foolishly thrown away a great deal of money, in bribing members of Congress; altho' they (Letombe and the Minister) were put to much difficulty in raising it; & that they had, at great loss to the French Republic in the negociation, procured eighty or ninety thousand dollars at Boston.' I quote from my memorandum made at the time the information was given to me. Mr. Adet's mission to the U. States, terminated near the close of the year 1796. Since that time the French government has found less difficulty in procuring money. The plunder of the world and the mines of Mexico and Peru have been open to them. Eighteen months ago, I received satisfactory information that the Frenchman who was then Bonaparte's Consul General in Philadelphia, had, in the course of one year received about a million of dollars, for which the French government could have no legitimate use in the United States; because it then neither derived nor needed any supplies from the United States.

The evidences of corruption, of falsehood, of hypocrisy and deceit, in the men whose official or personal means and influence have for many years given a direction to the public sentiment, and managed the affairs of the U. S. it has been necessary to exhibit to the view of my fellow citizens; because the only hope of political salvation rested on the public conviction that those men did not deserve the confidence of the nation. This exposure was anticipated with regret; because (as I early remarked) 'in exposing them I should unavoidably expose the nakedness of my country; when, if compatible with truth. I would infinitely rather speak the praises of both.'—More remains to be told.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

July 29, 1811.

‡ "Ainsi avec quelques milliers de dollars la Republique aurait decide sur la guerre civile ou sur la paix! Ainsi les consciences des pretendus patriotes en Amerique ont deja un tarif!"

Fauchet's French Original.

From the Boston Repertory.

Sketch of the exploits and former character of the vanquished

MASSENA.

Massena has been called the "Spoiled Child of Fortune." He has undoubtedly been the most successful general in Europe except his master the Emperor. It will appear I think, on a review of his life, that he has been a greater general than Bonaparte. It is very important to know the merits of this general in order to appreciate the talents of lord Wellington, who with a force *at first vastly inferior*, has defended Portugal against the first French general of his age; a general who was promised that kingdom as his reward, but who by a long protracted series of military manœuvres, and skirmishes, has been compelled to return to Paris in disgrace, abandoning a diminished, enfeebled, dispirited army to its fate. Massena, like most of the celebrated French officers, rose from inferior and indeed the *lowest* ranks in the army by his merit. It is not important, in considering his military talents, to look into his history before he became a general. In the spring of 1796, when Bonaparte, then 26 years of age, took command of the army of Italy, we find Massena mentioned as the *third* in rank of that army, Berthier and Angereau being mentioned before him.

We shall find that there was not a single action in that brilliant campaign to which Bonaparte is indebted for his *reputation*, and which reputation has gained him all his other battles, in which Massena did not take a *principal* part, and in most cases the fate of the battle depended upon *him*.

At Savona "he accomplished the defeat of Beaulieu"

At the famous battle of Millessimo, it was Massena who turned the left of the enemy's army entrenched in the village of Dego. Beaulieu, the Austrian general, lost in that battle 15,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery.

At Ceva he almost surrounded the Piedmontese general Colly, and obliged him to abandon his entrenchments and seek safety in flight.

At the next important battle of Lodi, Bonaparte in his account of it to the Directory, thus mentions Massena's services: "We presented ourselves on the bridge. The enemy's fire was dreadful—the head of our column began to hesitate—in one moment all would have been lost, the generals Berthier, Massena, Cerveni, Lasnes, perceived it, precipitated themselves at their head, and decided our *doubtful* fate."

A few days after, Massena entered Milan, invested its citadel, and took it in 8 days.

He was then sent against Verona, then the residence of the exiled king of France which he also took.

In the battle of Lodane, which issued in the defeat of Wurmser, Massena commanded the centre division.

In three successive battles against the general he bore a distinguished part.

He was the officer who seized the important fortress of Trente. On that occasion the French historian says,—"After having given his soldiers a moment's repose, Massena, at the head of his division, flew to new *triumphs*." It must be recollected, that this is fifteen years ago, and he has been in active and more extensive command from that day.

At the battle of Salagno and Bolzano he commanded the right wing, and Angereau the left, and completely defeated Wurmser.

The Austrian general Alvilizy, then advanced against Bonaparte, and to relieve Wurmser, who was shut up in Mantua. "The battle of Caldero and other combats on the Adige, says the historian, in which Angerau and Massena conducted their divisions to victory, served only to raise the reputation of these generals, as intrepid soldiers, as *able generals*."

In the battle of Arcole, which lasted four days, and was so obstinately contested, as to be called the battle of the giants, Massena commanded the right wing, and indeed *gained the battle*—for Augereau's division was forced to give way, and was succoured and saved by Massena.

In the battle in the Tyrol, which followed with the Archduke Charles's army, he was equally successful and always engaged.

In the second war against Austria, Massena had a separate command, and he began the campaign by immediately seizing the country of the Grisons, and defeating the Austrian general, Auffenburg.

After some time, and after the ill success of the French against the combined Russian and Austrian armies, Massena "obtained the command in chief of three great armies, with which he prepared to restore the glory of the French arms, and to gather new laurels," so says the French historian—this was in 1798.

After Suwarrow had completely beaten Moreau, and M'Donald, in Italy, he marched to Switzerland, 'where he had to contend with the (heureux Massena) happy Massena, thus called, because fortune had always favored him,' says the enlightened author of the History of the Revolution. On the other side Massena was attacked by the Archiduke Charles—so that he was between two of the greatest Generals of this or any other age.

He beat the hitherto victorious Russian army near Zurich, and forced Suwarrow to fly.

At Glaris the French attacked by Suwarrow, gave way, but Massena, says the historian flew to succour Le Courbe—his presence alone already overbalances the fortune of Suwarrow, not less enterprising than he, he burns to avenge the glory of the French name, eclipsed by Suwarrow's successes.

Victory is attached, says the same writer, to the standards of Massena never to quit them.

He was a better historian (says lord Wellington) than Prophet. Massena wrote to the directory that he had 18 000 prisoners—4 generals prisoners, 5 generals killed, 100 pieces of cannon, and the whole loss of the enemy thirty thousand.

When did Bonaparte gain such a battle against such a General as Suwarrow?

In the campaign of 1800 Massena experienced his first and only ill success until he was engaged against ld. Wellington.

Surprised by Gen. Melas in Italy—by forces vastly superior, he was obliged to throw himself into Genoa, where blockaded by sea by Lord Keith and by land by Gen. Melas and not relieved in season by Bonaparte, after a siege of 105 days, he obtained a most honorable capitulation, reserving the entire freedom of his officers and troops.

If this be considered a blemish in his military fame, which it was not, yet we may ask whether the siege of Acre, the defeat and disgrace of Bonaparte in Egypt, the base desertion of his army, and its consequent surrender did not leave the comparison vastly in favor of Massena.

The peace of Luneville gave a temporary repose to Europe, and none of the great French generals had an opportunity to signalize their talents, until the war with Austria, in 1805.

Massena was too near the throne, was too dangerous to the emperor not to fall under his displeasure.

In this interval of peace, though he was not banished like Moreau, he was sent into a temporary exile, but when the times became critical, Bonaparte wanted his services; he was the only man in France whom he could entrust with a separate command.

In 1805 he gave him the sole command of the right wing of the French army, consisting of 80,000 men.

He defended Italy, and completely defeated the Archduke John, in the Venetian states, and contributed essentially to the success of the ill-concerted campaign on the part of the allies which terminated in the battle of Austerlitz,

In the next and last war with Austria, his services saved the emperor his crown.

Opposed to the Archduke Charles, and commanding one wing of the French army at the battle of Essling, in which the French were completely defeated by his prudence and counsels he saved the French army—he enabled them to make good the retreat of their shattered forces to an Island in the Danube—he preserved the army from destruction, and he richly merited the title bestowed upon him by his jealous rival and sovereign, of Prince of Essling.

May it not be said then with truth, that Massena, tho' not so fortunate as his master, in being at Paris when the revolution took place, which placed Bonaparte on the throne, and in being accidently selected as the leader in that revolution, yet that his military talents and reputation and success is as great?

Why has not Bonaparte hazarded himself of late in Spain? Because the reception he met with in that country—the masterly talents of Sir John Moore convinced him that laurels once acquired had better be preserved out of the field of danger than in combating such an obstinate foe as the English.

Yet Lord Wellington has beaten the first general of Bonaparte—he has beaten him in two fair battles, and he has done much more he has shown that he is a greater general, he has foreseen his plans and projects—he has defeated them. Massena at Coimbra after the battle of Busaco, told a British officer at dinner, that he would drive ld. Wellington into the sea. Massena is now in disgrace at Paris, and ld. Wellington as a victor, possesses the ground occupied by Massena, twelve months ago.

He has done more—he has beaten all the favorite generals of Bonaparte. Junot, the duke of Abrantes, he vanquished at Vimiera. Soult near Oporto, and again at Talavera. Yet he commanded an army less experienced, composed of Portuguese recruits, unaccustomed to war, united with his own brave soldiers, less acquainted with service than the veteran troops of France.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *August* 30, 1811.

The Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Court House in this Borough on Monday next. The Court will sit two weeks.

TRIAL OF GENERAL WILKINSON.

We understand that the following officers have been summoned as members of the court martial, which is to convene at Fredericktown on the 2nd of September:

Brigadier General Gansevoort.

Colonel Burbeck,	Lt. col. Macomb,
Williams,	Miller,
Boyd,	Major Porter,
Constant,	Stoddert
Beall,	Swift,
Lt. col. Freeman,	and Armstead.

Capt. Tew, from St. Bartholomews, who arrived here yesterday, informs that since the late destructive hurricane at that place, the north east quarter of that Island appeared to be falling into the sea and the crack across had been several days previous to his departure gradually opening. At the time of his departure the cavity thus made was about 11 feet wide, which appeared bottomless. The inhabitants were much alarmed by this singular phenomenon.

N. Y. Gaz.

The French privateer Diligent, which has been for some considerable time, laying in our port, dropped down the river on Saturday—she sails without her former Captain. Captain Grassin being in confinement—We think her movements suspicious and ought to be watched.

Phi. Gaz.

The French armed sch'r. *La Franchise*, which we noticed a few days ago, had put into the river, having sprung one of her masts, has since been repaired and put to sea—and is now cruizing off the mouth of the Mississippi, boarding every vessel she meets. On the 7th inst. she fell in with one of our gun vessels commanded by Lieut. Gregory, who immediately fired a gun to windward, in order to bring her to, which the *La Franchise* returned by firing at the Gun vessel. Several guns were exchaeged, when the *La Franchise* put out her sweeps and made off. Whether she lost any men or was injured, we cannot say—her fire did no damage to the Gun vessel.

We have this information from good authority. No doubt but in a few days the *La Franchise* will again seek an assylum in our river, which no power here dare prevent, as she is authorised to do so by the *President's Proclamation*.

[*Louisiana Gaz.*

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

OUTLINES

Of Dr. Gall's System of CRANIOLOGY.

THE different departments of science, like those of dress and fashion, have their innovations and revolutions, and the most popular system of the year is not seldom superseded or entirely overturned by facts better observed, or by a more cool and more sedate examination. To follow the progress of the human mind through these different windings and revolutions is undoubtedly the duty of the professional philosopher, but the public at large, and particularly our American public, so busily engaged in the pursuit not of mere speculations, but of useful industry, scorns at the idle hypotheses of philosophers buried in their studies, whilst it may be often inclined to receive cheerfully the general outlines and results of the questions which agitate the philosophical world. To gratify this laudable curiosity, the writer of this article has resolved to devote some moments of leisure to a popular sketch of a new theory, which for more than ten years has excited the most lively interest in Europe, and found a number of enthusiastic admirers, whilst, on the other hand, it was attacked and ridiculed, and its supporters persecuted by a host of equally passionate adversaries.

The theory alluded to is Dr. Gall's *Craniology*, or method of discovering the different faculties and propensities of the human mind by the external configuration of the skull. But before I enter upon any detail concerning this theory, I beg leave to say a few words on the origin and progress of physiognomical science in general.

A certain rude study of physiognomy is undoubtedly as old as human society itself. The ties which bind man to man are sentiments and interests, love and friendship, hope and fear. A short experience only was necessary to convince even the barbarian that words are not always the true expression of the mind, and that from them alone he could not with safety conclude, what he might have to expect or to dread from his neighbour; he, therefore, endeavoured to read in his features. The various play of the muscles of the visage when set in motion by the influence of some strong passion, could not have escaped his attention. A little further observation convinced him, that not only each peculiar sentiment and passion was accompanied with distinct and appropriate changes of the visage, but that the frequent repetition of the same muscular motions imprinted on the features of man a durable and permanent expression, which reflected, like a mirror, the habitual propensities of his mind. Hence he was naturally led to form the first rudiments of a kind of physiognomical science.

This species of phisiognomical knowledge, though vague in some degree, and limited only to those affections which sway the human breast with the greatest power, is yet, perhaps, the least hypothetical, and admits of the most universal application. Its acquisition requires no erudition, no deep study, no perusal of ponderous volumes. A natural delicate taste, a ready spirit of observation, and that prying curiosity which is *prompted* either by benevolence or malignity, are sufficient to bestow it. If it were otherwise, how should it happen that we discover it so often in its utmost perfection in the lovely female, whose education has been limited to those studies only, which may give a new lustre to her charms, without depriving her of the most distinguishing features of her own sex.

But the desire of unravelling the hidden man in man was not yet satisfied with these obvious external marks of internal and moral qualities; more remote analogies and relations were resorted to in order to improve this important study. John Baptista Porta, a Napolitan physician and chemist, strongly suspected of the black-art, in an age of superstition, published the first particular treatise on this subject towards the middle of the sixteenth century. His book, which is become rather scarce, even in Europe, contains a full examination of the human features compared with those of animals of every description, and it is upon the fancied resemblance between both, and the known instincts and propensities of these animals, that the whole physiognomical system of the Italian doctor is founded. The work is illustrated by a number of curious engravings in wood. From several circumstances it appears that the book of Porta acquired considerable credit and celebrity in his time. Other works on the same matter soon made their appearance. Le Sieur de Nicolle, a French physician, published a treatise on physiognomics on the foundation of Galien's doctrine of temperaments, and demonstrated, with much gravity, how and why little pimples on the nose, the infallible offspring of a choleric temperament, shew the grossest sensuality and the habit of the most boisterous passions. But this, and other publications of the same nature, were entirely forgotten and laid aside, when the celebrated work of Lavater made its appearance. Born with a bold and glowing fancy, strongly impressed with the perusal of divines, orators and of poets, whilst he was almost utterly ignorant in every department of natural science, John Caspar Lavater, a minister of the gospel at Zuric, in Switzerland, was the man to seize upon any fanciful idea, to prosecute it with all the eagerness of an ardent mind, and to give it that facinating colour, which in the eyes of the multitude supersedes the necessity of calm and mature enquiry—If we add to this, that his voluminous work contains really a treasure of precious observations on the human heart,

and on human characters, that every page of it bespeaks in the author a truly good and benevolent man, and that the numerous engravings with which it is adorned, render it an agreeable play thing in the hands of children and idlers, we can no more wonder at the favorable reception which it received, nor the universal celebrity which it acquired in a very short period of time. All these advantages, nevertheless, could not conceal from the eyes of the philosopher, the tottering foundation on which the whole system was constructed. With Lavater, the profile, or the external outlines of the whole face are every thing; but it was not easy to conceive, what natural and necessary connexion could exist between such a nose, such lips and such a chin, and such peculiar faculties and propensities of the mind, which his fancy attached to them.—Nor could his science be called with propriety any thing else but mere empiricism, even if it could be ascertained that the different configuration of the profile is always attended with those qualities of the mind, which in his theory he attributed to it.

Lavater not only lived long enough to see the downfall of his physiognomical system, but also the ruin of his native country, in which he was unfortunately enveloped. In 1796, when the French, took possession of Zuric, a party of French soldiers, drunk with victory and with wine, rushed into the house of the old and venerable divine. Under the plea of his being averse to revolutionary principles and to the French interest, he was beaten, maimed and lacerated; in this state he was transported to a dungeon in Alsatia, from whence, nevertheless, he was soon released; but it was too late—his wounds, and the ill-treatment that he had received, had thrown him into a dangerous illness, from which he soon after expired.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.

"*I heard so*"

Among the almost numberless fashions of the present day, there is none so generally observed and respected by every class of people as the making use of the words, "*I heard so.*" They can be applied in so many different shapes, snd used for any purpose, that they are grasped at by every one:—They ought in Justice to be designated by the fashionable method of lying. If any person tells some great falsehood to another in conversation and all the evidence in the world tends to cast a stain upon the story; the person who makes and asserts it, gets clear of having a bad name, provided at the conclusion he adds, "*I heard so.*"

When a circle of old or young persons meet together, and the talk entirely out of true stories, they may keep on to endless ages, in conversing upon subjects of no truth, which will answer a genuine turn, if they will not lisp that "*I heard so*"

I could mention a number of instances where these words are made applicable, but, to be concise, I should conclude by saying, that by the help of these words, friendship between individuals, families, and neighborhoods is entirely extirpated, and in lieu thereof arises rancour and disgust. It is a pity that these words when applied to a story are not searched more critically into. The consequences that would naturally arise from a strict search into all the vague reports dependent upon this auxiliary to falsehoods, would be inconceivably great, and by that means many of the *I heard so* tattlers would be obliged to attend to their buisiness.

To asperse the character, while the object is absent betrays a meaness of spirit truly unpardonable and is inconsistent with the conduct of the polite gentlemen, and forms no agreeable trait in the compliment of a lady. The virtuous of either sex esteem them as dangerous companions, who from envy or other motives feel a satisfaction wresting from others what is dearer than life itself—Blush for shame ye who are lost to the precepts of Godlike charity! Remember the man of honour——the lady of virtue, esteems you as suspicious characters——'tis contrary to the rule penn'd by the finger of heaven and the only partaker of your malignant pleasure, is Lucifer himself.

GERMAN LAKE.

NONE of the natural curiosities of this country, however, are more surprising than the Cirknitzer sea, or lake in Carniola, so called from the neighbouring town of Cirknitz. This lake is four or five miles in length, and about two in breadth, surrounded, at some distance, with mountains, which are richly clothed with wood, and abound with deer, wild boars, hares, and other game. It is said, that in this lake a person may sow and reap, hunt and fish, within the space of a year; but this is the least remarkable circumstance belonging to it, and is no more than may be said of almost any other spot that is overflowed at certain seasons. The most wonderful circumstance is its ebbing and flowing.—The former always happens in a long drought, when it runs off through eighteen holes at the bottom, which form so many eddies or whirlpools. Valvasor mentions a singular method of fishing in one of these holes, and says, that when the water is entirely run off into its subterraneous reservoirs, the peasants venture with lights into that cavity, which runs in a hard rock, three or four fathoms under ground, to a solid bottom; whence the water running through small holes, as through a seive, the fishes are left behind, caught as it were, in a net provided by nature.

On the first appearance of its ebbing, a bell is rung at Cirknitz, upon which all the peasants in the neighbouring villages, with the utmost diligence, prepare for fishing: for the fish seldom stay till the water is considerably decreased.—Above a hundred peasants exert themselves on this occasion, and both men and women promiscuously run into the lake without any covering, though both the magistrates and clergy have used their endeavours to suppress this indecent custom, particularly on account of the young lay brothers of a neighbouring convent who have the privilege of fishing there; and notwithstanding the prohibitions of the fathers, leave the convent to see this uncommon spectacle.—At these ebbings, an incredible number of pike, trout, tench, eels, carp perch, &c. are caught in this lake; and what are not consumed, or disposed of while fresh, are dried by the fire.

Though the whole lake is left dry, except two or three pools, yet upon the return of the water it abounds in fish as much as it did before; and the fishes that return with the water are of a very large size. It is also remarkable that when it begins to rain hard, three of the cavities spout up water to the height of twelve or eighteen feet. and if the rain continue, and be accompanied with violent thunder, the water bubbles out of the holes through which it had been absorbed, and the whole lake is again filled in twenty-four, and often in eighteen hours. Sometimes not only fish, but live ducks, with grass and fish in their stomachs, have emerged from these cavities.

In a rock on one side of the lake, but considerable higher than its surface, are two caverns, at some distance from each other, and when it thunders the water gushes out of both, with great noise and impetuosity; if this hapens in autumn, they also eject a great many ducks, which are blind but very fat, and of a black colour and though they are at first almost bare of feathers, in a fortnight's time or at farthest before the end of October, they are entirely fledged, and recover their sight, and fly away. Each of these caverns is six feet high and as many broad; and when the water gushes out of them, it is in a large column of the same dimensions and in a continual stream. There is a large passage through each of these caves where a man may walk upright for a considerable way; but it is said that no person has ever yet ventured into them, to search into the nature of the inner caves, and reservoir to which these apertures lead; for there is no certainty, but that he might be instantaneously surprised by the water rushing upon him with irresistable force and rapidity. If the lake ebb early in the year, within twenty days grass grows upon it, which is mowed down, and the bottom afterwards sowed with millet, but if the water does not run off early, nothing can be sown; and if it soon returns, as sometimes it does, the seed is lost, otherwise after the millet harvest, game is usually hunted and shot in it. M. Valvasor accounts for this wonderful phenomenon by supposing that there is under the lake another subterraneous one, with which it has a communication by the several holes above mentioned.

Under a neighbouring mountain, called Javornic, is another lake, whose surface is higher than that of the lake of Cirknitz and which is probably fed by some subterraneous rivulets, which are common in that country. When this upper lake is swelled by violent or sudden rains, it finds several caverns in the mountain higher than its usual surface, through which it flows into the lake under that of Cirtnitz whence it rises through the holes in the bottom.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Ann Maria, captain Whisple, 38 days from Lisbon. Capt. W. has favored us with Lisbon Gazettes to the 1th of July, but they do not contain any military advices of importance.—No action had taken place; though from information received from British officers who hae arrived at Lisbon from the army, a conflict of a most sanguinary and decisive natuae would inevitably occur in a very short time. The British combined forces were stationed at Elvas, and the French were concentering within 3 leagues of them, both actively employed in preparing for the work of destruction.

Marshal Beresford arrived in Lisbon the 4th of July, and was to embark for England. Altho' the Lisbon papers mention this circumstance, they do not intimate what is the motive or object of his departure; but rumour said he was returning home to meet certain aerious charges alledged against his military conduct in Portugal.——Whatever may be the nature of the accusation, certain it is, that all our past advices from the scene of war, have concurred, in ascribing to marshal Beresford the strictest discipline, and most unbounded bravery.

LONDON, *June* 26.

A gentleman who arrived from Copenhagen yesterday informs us, that according to the accounts received at that city from St. Petersburgh, matters were still in suspence between France and Russia; but that a favourable termination of the differences was expected, owing to the state of the latter power's finances. This gentleman had received at Copenhagen a paper, purporting to be an official document from France, relative to the complaints of that government against Russia. This instrument demanded of Russia, that she should shut her ports against all trade whatever, until her flag, and that of every other nation, should be respected by Great Britain.

The Anholt mail has brought us another proof of the benefits which Sweden is to derive from her new Sovereign, and of the sense she has of those benefits.

"HALSINBURGH, June 26—A serious insurrection took place among the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Malmoe, on the 17th and 18th inst. on account of the conscription; from 1200 to 1500 men assembled, armed with scythes, flails, forks, &c. &c.——The military were called in to disperse them: and a dreadful scene ensued, 40 of the peasants were killed, and 250 wounded, besides 200 taken prisoners, the others retired to their homes.—Similar acts of subordination have occurred in other parts of the kingdom, some of which have been pardoned, & others visited with death and the severest punishment the law can inflict. It would seem as if these deluded men viewed the conscription not as a measure dictated by motives of notional policy and benefit, but as the copy of a similar measure originated by a great Continental Power, and adopted only from congeniality of designs and sentiments with that Power."

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff*, of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court house in said Borough.

The electors of Pitt townsdip, to meet at the house of Thos. Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by George Williams, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township,

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, to meet at the house now occupied by Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Cochrane, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At the time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot,

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 27th of September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE
MANUFATORY.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Commissioner's Office,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 26, 1811.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this office, until Friday the 20th of September next, for building a BRIDGE across Turtle Creek, where the State Road crosses the same, near Myers Powell's Tavern. A Plan whereof may be seen at this office.

THOMAS BAIRD,
JOSEPH WILSON,
HUGH MURPHY, } *Com'rs.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 13th day of September, at at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

One hundred and twenty acres of land, be the same more or less, situate on Peter's Creek, Mifflin township, adjoining lands of John Curry on the north, William Carrel on the west, John L. Edwards on the south, and John Gormley and others on the east, on which is erected a cabin and small stable, about fifty acres cleared and under good fence, and also a young bearing orchard; the property of Thomas Young, at the suit of James Gray.

All the right title and interest, in and to an equal half part of lot No. 113, bounded southwardly by Liberty street, eastwardly by the other half of said lot, northwardly by Penn Street, and southwardly by lot No. 114, containing in breadth on Liberty street and Penn street 30 feet, and in length or depth from Liberty to Penn streets about 240 feet, excepting and reserving; a piece of ground fifteen feet wide for the use of an alley across the middle of said lot; the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of Arthur Brown, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf.

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY,
A NARRATIVE
Of the proceedings of the
REFORMED PRESBYTERY,
In the case of the
REV. DAVID GRAHAM.
August 29, 1811.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the first day of October next, a PURSE of *SIXTY DOLLARS* will be run for on a handsome course in the town of M'Kee's Port, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, to be won by the best 2 of 3 three mile heats

On Wednesday, a Purse of *FORTY DOLLARS*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 two mile heats, free as above, the winning horse of the first day excepted.

On Thursday, a Purse consisting of all the *Entrance Money*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 one and an half mile heat.

Those who start horses for any of the above Purses, must expect to confine themselves to the principles of Racing, so far as to avoid any intention of jockeying, jostling, or any thing that may appear unfair. Each horse to carry catch riders.

August 26, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheellons.

FLEESON & CO.

In Market Street, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE received a consignment of *4th proof Brandy, Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, Havanna Sugar in boxes,* and *prime Green Coffee in barrells,* for Sale for Cash, or approved endorsed notes at 60 days.—Also for sale *Salt by the barrel, Castings by the ton, &c.*

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1811.

Out Lots for Sale.

The Fifty Acres of Land, lately advertised for Sale, on the Monongahela River, nearly opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's Wire Factory, and in view of Pittsburgh, it is divided into ACRE LOTS, in such a way that two or more may with convenience be thrown together.—A draft of which may be seen with Philip Mowry, Esq. who is authorised to make sale of said Lots.

Should they not all be sold at private Sale by Friday the 13th of September next, they will on that day be sold at Public Auction. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Peebles's, sign of the Bear, in Pittsburgh, at which time and place the terms of sale will be made known.

ISAAC GREGG.

August 20, 1811.

TO THE PATENT INVENTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscriber, has considered the disadvantage which numbers of persons, are under with respect, to their inventions—the time is running on, and they are not gaining that emolument, from their ingenuity.

He proposes to offer himself, as agent or factor, provided a model is sent on to Mr. David Ott, druggist Georgetown, D. Columbia, or to Mr. Man, agent to the U. S. indian factories, Cumberland Potomack, this being the best way, it can be sent on to Pittsburgh.

The advantages to be derived from this will be considerable. this town is rapidly increasing in manufactories, and is the depot of trade,——travelling to the seaboard of the U. S. and to all parts of the new states, watered by the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and tributary streams. The patentees may depend on my industry to serve them. RT. SMITH.

Note.—As soon as a number of models come on, provision will be made to have them deposited in a room in the Courthouse. They must come in a light box.

☞ His brother tipos will do a national benefit, to give this a place in their papers, a few times gratis.

NEW TAP-ROOM & COOK SHOP,

JUST opened this day, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the black, bear, and opposite the baker's shop of Brown, in the commodious house of Robert Campbell. Gentlemen can be waited on every day at noon with a cup or bowl of brown soup. A sumptuous dinner can be had every day on reasonable terms. Coffee can be had every Market morning for the accommodation of country people attending Market. We intend to keep hot pyes every evening, and Welch rabbits to give a relish to a pot of brown beer. Her[illegible] Beef stakes done in the most manner, and minced collops. Our long experience and attention, we trust will secure the probation of all who may think proper to give us a call—Any gentleman in place can have our assistance in any cooking to cook, on moderate terms.

BIRD & Co.

August 12, 1811. 3t.

EDUCATION.

PROPOSALS are respectfully presented to the public, by *JAMES NOYES* and *DANIEL CHUTE*, for uniting their Schools, the 3d of September next, upon the following conditions:

That D. Chute is to have the superintendance of one apartment, the students to be composed of females, and not to exceed 40. James Noyes the sole direction of the other, the students not to exceed 40; to be composed of males.

Terms of Tuition Four Dollars per quarter for those who may attend to reading, spelling and writing; and Five Dollars for all higher classes.

N. B. Any scholar or scholars who are studying English Grammar and attend either of the abovementioned schools, may have the privilege of attending morning school free of expence. Pittsburgh, August 14, 1811.

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint

JARS— do. do do. do.

PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint

FLASKS—pint and half pint

SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart

PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c. &c.

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

N. B. There is an excellent Coal pit on the land, near the river.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE per bushel, in cash, will be given for good WHEAT at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1811.

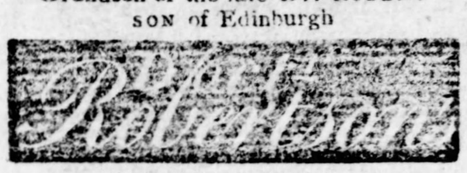
Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

PREARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.

Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON of Edinburgh



CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysenteries, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds,—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs. *etc*

—

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

Worm Destroying Lozenges,

(Price fifty cents)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families

—

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

—

Dr. Dyott's

Patent-Itch Ointment.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

—

Dr Tissot's

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price two dollars.)

—

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

—

The Balm of Iberia.

(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

—

The Restorative Dentrifice.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

—

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from he greatest debility.

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE MEDICINES

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,

Where pamphlets may be had gratis.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

Worm-Destroying Lozenges,

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm and the *Ascarides*, orround and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, bring nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choric pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their opperation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each pack of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their benefical and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal coustitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most oher purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debilty nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of siporders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For piesantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, it is infinely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pusties, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c.—These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sit by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 50 cents per Box.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of thes ole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D

PATENT SHOT.

300olbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

July 22, 1811.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	191		
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the Interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Hobbs's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

—

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

—

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

—

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

—

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

—

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

—

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

—

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

—

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

—

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

—

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

—

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

—

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

—

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 95, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

☞ BROWNSVILLE

STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Bar Iron.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co. will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.

ELIZABETH BANTON.

August 2, 1811.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia.

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Blank Checks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.